



SKIPTON
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Sixty-first
Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health
for the Year 1940.

To the Chairman and Members of the District Council.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to lay before you my Report on the Health and Sanitary Condition of your District for the year ending 31st December, 1940.

The Report is an "Ordinary Report" drawn up on the lines suggested in the Ministry of Health Circular 1861, and in accordance with the economy cuts recommended by the Central Authority and local Councils, repetition is avoided by reference to information given in previous Reports.

The subject of unsatisfactory water supplies and insufficient storage has received the serious attention of your Council and Officials and may involve equally serious expenditure in certain areas.

Infectious Disease has not been a prominent feature, apart from Measles and Whooping Cough, which are temporarily notifiable.

Vital Statistics showed Birth-rate, 12·4, Death-rate 13·9, Infant Mortality 45.

A.—NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS IN THE DISTRICT.

- 1.—PHYSICAL FEATURES
- 2.—SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND EMPLOYMENT.
- } See previous Reports.

3.—GENERAL DETAILS OF THE DISTRICT.

Area (acres) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145,666
Population (1921 Census) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,099
Population (1931 Census) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,932
Population (1940 Estimated) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,270
Inhabited Houses (1940 Estimated) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,276
Rateable Value ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£133,650
Sum represented by a Penny Rate ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£536 10s.

VITAL STATISTICS.
(a) BIRTHS.

The Births registered as occurring in or belonging to the District were 264 :

Legitimate ...	126 Males and 130 Females.
Illegitimate ...	5 Males and 3 Females.

Birth-rate on an estimated population of 23,270 is equivalent to 12·2 per 1,000, compared with 12·2, 12·2 and 11·6 in the previous three years, with 12·4 for the Craven Combined District and with 14·6 for England and Wales.

(b) DEATHS.

The Deaths, after correction by the inward transfer of residents dying outside the district and the outward transfer of non-residents dying inside the district, numbered 138 males and 188 females, a total of 326.

The Death-rate is 13·9, compared with 17·5, 14·7 and 12·8 in the previous three years, with 14·3 for the Craven Combined Districts and with 14·3 for England and Wales.

(c) INFANT MORTALITY.

The infant deaths as corrected by the Registrar-General were 9 males and 3 females. The infant mortality was thus 45 per 1,000 children born, compared with 29, 43 and 35 in the previous three years, with 51 for the Craven District and with 55 for England and Wales.

Infant Mortality among Legitimate Births, 34 ; among Illegitimate, 125.

(d) STILL BIRTHS.

The Still Births registered were 12. The percentage of Still Births to Total Births (alive and still-born) is 4·3, compared with 3·8 for Craven Urban and 4·9 for Craven Rural.

(e) MATERNAL MORTALITY.

Number of maternal deaths from puerperal causes, 2.

Mortality rate per 1,000 births, 7·2 ; compared with 3·9 for Craven Combined District and 2·1 for England and Wales.

ZYMOTIC DEATHS.

The seven principal Zymotic Diseases, namely, Smallpox, Measles, Whooping Cough, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Typhoid Fever and Diarrhoea, were responsible for 1 death.

Zymotic death-rate : ·04, compared with ·0, ·3 and ·00 in the previous three years, and with ·05 in the Craven Combined Districts.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

Causes of Death in Skipton Rural District, 1940.					M.	F.
ALL CAUSES	...	...	...	...	138	188
1	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever	...	—	—		
2	Measles	...	...	...	—	—
3	Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	—	—
4	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	1	—
5	Diphtheria	...	...	...	—	—
6	Influenza	...	...	...	1	—
7	Encephalitis lethargica	...	...	...	—	—
8	Cerebro-spinal fever	...	...	...	1	—
9	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	...	...	...	5	5
10	Other tuberculous diseases	...	...	...	1	1
11	Syphilis	...	...	...	—	1
12	General paralysis of insane	...	...	...	—	—
13	Cancer, malignant disease	...	...	...	17	29
14	Diabetes	...	...	...	1	2
15	Cerebral hæmorrhage, &c.	...	...	...	13	26
16	Heart disease	...	...	...	38	51
17	Aneurysm	...	...	...	—	—
18	Other circulatory diseases	...	...	...	5	11
19	Bronchitis	...	...	...	9	10
20	Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	3	7
21	Other respiratory diseases	...	...	...	1	1
22	Peptic ulcer	...	...	...	2	1
23	Diarrhœa, &c. (under 2 years)	...	...	...	—	—
24	Appendicitis	...	...	...	—	1
25	Cirrhosis of liver	...	...	...	—	—
26	Other diseases of liver	...	...	...	—	—
27	Other digestive diseases	...	...	...	4	3
28	Acute and chronic nephritis	...	...	...	1	4
29	Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	...	—	—
30	Other puerperal causes	...	...	...	—	2
31	Congenital debility, premature birth, &c.	...	...	...	7	2
32	Suicide	...	...	...	1	2
33	Road Traffic Accidents	...	...	...	4	1
34	Other deaths from violence	...	...	...	5	5
35	Other defined diseases	...	...	...	18	23
Special Causes (included in No. 35 above):						
	Small-Pox	...	...	...	—	—
	Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	—	—
	Polioencephalitis	...	...	...	—	—

To the total death-rate of 13·9

Infectious Diseases contributed .04

Tuberculosis „ .51

Cancer „ 1·97

Heart Disease „ 3·82

Respiratory Diseases „ 1·33

Apoplexy „ 1·67

Violence „ .55

Premature Birth, &c. „ .38

Other Diseases „ 3·6

The general death-rate is average, infant mortality low, and maternal mortality high.

AGES AT DEATH (approximate).

Age.	Deaths.	Percentage.	Period of Life.
0—1	9	2·7	Infancy
1—5	2	·6	Early Childhood
5—15	2	·6	School
15—65	111	34·0	Working
65 upwards	202	61·9	Autumn and Winter

B.—GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE DISTRICT.

1.—PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS.

M.O.H.—WILLIAM SCATTERTY, M.A., M.D., C.M., D.P.H.

Sanitary Inspectors—T. F. AYRTON, M.S.I.A., and R. R. OVEREND, M.S.I.A.

2.—HOSPITAL CLINICS, PROFESSIONAL NURSING, &c.

There has been no development or change in the Services provided by the Council during the past year. Details of these were given in 1931, 1933 and 1938 Reports, as well as of those established and supervised by the West Riding County Council.

C.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

1.—WATER SUPPLIES.

In this large District of over 222 square miles, in 47 parishes, varied conditions exist—conditions too diverse to be dealt with in an ordinary Annual Report.

- (a) In the larger townships the water undertaking is owned and controlled by 20 District Councils, e.g., Appletreewick, etc., by Skipton R.D.C.; Addingham, Burnsall, by Bradford Corporation; Calton, by Settle R.D.C.
- (b) A few of the more populous areas are supplied by 10 private water companies, e.g., Cononley, Crosshills, Carleton, etc.
- (c) In some 14 cases proprietors have piped supplies into the houses of their tenants, e.g., Halton East, Martons Both, Threshfield.
- (d) In other areas supplies are derived from surface wells and streams often liable to surface pollution.

Shallow wells, dipping troughs and streams should always be regarded with suspicion. In areas where the population is only one or two persons per 100 acres the presence of *Bacillus Coli* in the water is very probably due to animal pollution (cows, sheep, moor fowl, etc.), but in the more populous areas the presence of such germs should always be considered dangerous. They may, of course, be of animal origin, and seagulls are now suspected to be possible carriers of infective germs, but contamination from human sources is more likely and the danger therefore greater.

Chlorination of all supplies where there are 1,000 consumers is likely to be enforced by the Ministry in the near future, and steps have been already taken by you to provide this in certain districts, as mentioned in the following notes kindly supplied by Mr. Rodwell, your Engineer:

“WATER SUPPLIES.—Owing to the severity of the weather in the early part of the year, many service pipes were frozen, causing suffering and serious inconvenience to the occupiers of the houses affected, water having to be fetched from the nearest available supply. At Gargrave, Grassington and other places, mobile tanks were brought into use, and at two or three places thawing the pipes by electricity was successful.

BRADLEY WATER.—A borehole was put down in May, to a depth of 114 feet, where a good supply of water was struck, the flow (which is artesian) measured 3,000 gallons an hour, and both the chemical and bacteriological reports were satisfactory. An electrically-operated pump has been installed near Cross Lane Mill, the water being pumped direct into the mains. This supply is very much appreciated by the consumers, who have in previous dry summers suffered much inconvenience owing to the shortage of water for drinking and domestic purposes.

GARGRAVE WATER.—The new reservoir was filled with water in November and was under test for several weeks; a slight loss of head was reported. On the water being let off there was evidence of leakage at three or four points in the concrete jointings. These have been made good and now the reservoir will be tested again before being brought into use.

SUTTON WATER.—Over 200 yards of 4" mains (from the pump) were completed early in the year and resulted in a great improvement, the pump doing good service during the summer months, when the gravitation supply was totally inadequate to supply the consumers.

STEETON WATER.—Complaints were received as to the inadequate supply to houses in the Harewood Hill district, and it was found that the 4" main in Chapel Road was badly corroded, so that when there was a heavy draw in the other section these houses had no water. 144 lineal yards of 4" Everite pipes were laid to replace the cast iron mains, and there was a great improvement in the supply. It was decided to renew the remainder of the 4" mains in Chapel Street.

CALTON WATER.—During the year 155,000 gallons of water were drawn from Settle R.D.C.

LINTON WATER.—The meter at the new camp indicated that 1,014,370 gallons of water for 1940 had been registered, averaging 2,800 gallons per day. There were complaints of shortage, and the supply main from Millstone Gill was found to be badly corroded. 154 yards of 3" Everite pipes were laid and it was decided to renew the remainder of the 3" cast iron mains on this section also with Everite pipes, as soon as arrangements could be made.

BUCKDEN WATER.—In August, instructions were given for a scheme to be prepared to supply the village with water. The scheme and estimates were submitted in October and sent up to the Ministry for approval.

CHLORINATION OF SUPPLIES.—It was decided to chlorinate the water supplies at Gargrave, Steeton and Sutton, and tenders have been invited for the necessary plants."

2.—SEWERAGE, DRAINAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

"COWLING SEWERAGE.—The scheme for sewerage the Lane Ends section (mentioned in my last report) was the subject of a Ministry of Health Inquiry in January, but later the Ministry stated that whilst the scheme was desirable the Ministry would not be justified in proceeding further with the Council's application at the present time, and suggest it being deferred until after the war.

GARGRAVE SEWERAGE.—Further complaints have been made by the Rivers Board as to the bad effluent discharged into the river, and a scheme for providing additional tank accommodation was prepared, Messrs. Johnson & Johnson provisionally agreeing to contribute 75 per cent. of the estimated cost (£1,300). Application was made to the Ministry for sanction to borrow the balance (approximately £400), but the Minister replied that he was not in a position to entertain an application for loan consent at the present juncture.

GRASSINGTON SEWERAGE.—In June, the Rural District Council decided to make application to the Ministry for permission to borrow £400, the balance necessary (estimated) to carry out the construction of additional percolating filter and humus tanks (referred to in my last report). Ten tenders were received and forwarded to the Ministry.

LINTON SEWERAGE.—It has been arranged that a charge of 9s. 6d. per house be made to Grassington for treating the sewage from 26 houses (at Linton) on the Grassington Disposal Works."

3.—CLOSET ACCOMMODATION, SCAVENGING AND REFUSE DISPOSAL.

(a) CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

In villages, or wherever water and sewer are available, water carriage is slowly superseding other less hygienic methods of excrement disposal. In Crosshills, Glusburn, Addingham, Gargrave, Embsay, Cononley, etc., the slop-water closet has been largely adopted, and though inferior to fresh water carriage, the system seems to work satisfactorily. In the more rural areas the midden privy, or privy with moveable receptacle, is still in use.

The following facts, supplied by Mr. Ayrton, give particulars of the work done in connection with closet alterations and scavenging during the year :—

NEW CLOSETS AND ALTERATIONS TO CLOSETS DURING 1940.

SUB-DISTRICTS.	Grassington	Kettlewell	Gargrave	Barnoldswick	Kildwick	Skipton	Addingham	Steton & Sutton	TOTALS
Pail Closets converted to Water Closets	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	5
Privy Closets converted to Pail Closets	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
Privy Closets converted to Water Closets	1	1	—	3	2	—	1	—	8
Water Closets provided (New Property)	64	—	4	3	6	2	—	4	83
Water Closets Provided (Old Property).....	5	5	12	5	11	3	2	7	50
Slop Water Closets converted to Water Closets	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	2	5
New Pail Closets Provided	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
Chemical Closets provided	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6

(b) SCAVENGING.

This is undertaken in 7 localities by the Council and in 16 by contract.

7,017 loads of ashes were removed.

784 „ night-soil removed.

17,648 pails were emptied.

4.—SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

The district has been subject to routine inspection throughout the past year, and necessary steps taken for the abatement of insanitary conditions when found.

Your Inspector reports the following sanitary work, etc., undertaken in the year ending December 31st, 1940.

SUB-DISTRICTS.					Grassington	Kettlewell	Gargrave	Barnoldswick	Kildwick	Steeton and Sutton	Skipton	Addingham	TOTALS.
No. of Complaints received ... ..	...	...	...	...	11	1	8	8	30	11	27	7	103
„ Houses built ; working-class 19, others 1 ...	...	...	...	...	2	—	4	3	6	4	1	—	20
„ Houses, Premises, etc., inspected ... ..	...	...	...	...	365	89	383	324	1176	706	604	318	3965
„ Drains Cleansed and Repaired ... ..	...	...	...	...	14	6	14	13	29	6	14	10	106
„ Drains Trapped and Ventilated ... ..	...	...	...	...	7	5	7	8	26	9	6	5	73
„ Waste Pipes Trapped : Old 13 ... ..	...	...	...	...	5	—	—	3	2	2	—	1	13
„ do. New 219 ... ..	...	...	...	...	136	4	20	13	26	14	4	2	219
„ W.C.'s Cleansed and Repaired ... ..	...	...	...	...	7	—	15	5	9	4	16	4	60
„ W.C.'s provided ... ..	...	...	...	...	73	6	16	12	23	13	5	3	151
„ Pail Closets provided ... ..	...	...	...	...	6	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	10
„ Pails Closets and Privy Closets abolished ...	...	...	...	...	4	1	—	4	5	—	—	1	15
„ Cesspools provided ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	—	1	4	2	—	—	1	9
„ Cesspools abolished ... ..	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
„ Houses supplied with water ... ..	...	...	...	...	2	—	4	4	7	5	1	—	23
„ Ash Bins provided ... ..	...	...	...	...	2	—	4	3	7	4	4	1	25
„ Ash Pits emptied through notice ... ..	...	...	...	...	8	2	5	2	73	5	44	8	147
„ Ash Pits Repaired and Covered ... ..	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	5
„ Removals of Accumulations of Dung, Stagnant Water, etc. ... ..	...	...	...	...	7	2	12	3	26	3	8	8	69
„ Removals of Animals improperly kept ... ..	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ Filthy Houses cleansed ... ..	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	3
„ Cases of Overcrowding reported during 1940	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
„ Smoke Nuisances ... ..	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3
„ Houses Disinfected after Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	—	2	14	3	4	28
„ Schools Disinfected after Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
„ Slaughter-houses Inspected ... ..	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ Bakehouses Inspected (45 visits) ... ..	...	...	...	...	4	—	4	1	18	7	2	4	40
„ Factory and Workshops inspected (115 visits)	...	...	...	...	26	3	22	11	109	48	22	31	272
„ Milk and Butter Farms inspected (509 visits)	...	...	...	...	149	51	74	106	227	57	55	108	827
„ Cases of Unsound Meat ... ..	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ Plans Approved ... ..	...	...	...	...	9	6	3	9	26	15	7	7	82
„ Plans Disapproved ... ..	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
„ Canal Boats Inspected ... ..	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	8
„ Nuisances Reported ... ..	...	...	...	...	16	4	10	13	32	15	24	11	125
„ Number of Drains tested ... ..	...	...	...	...	2	—	3	2	10	—	1	1	19

5.—PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS CONTROLLED BY BY-LAWS.

(a) COMMON LODGINGHOUSES.—None in district.

(b) BAKEHOUSES.—40 ; sanitary condition satisfactory.

(c) OFFENSIVE TRADES.—1 Tannery ; 1 Tripe-boiling. Satisfactory.

(d) SMOKE ABATEMENT.—No serious offence.

(e) SWIMMING BATHS.—2 private, 1 bathing pool. Chlorination plant installed.

(f) ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.—No infestation recorded.

(g) FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.—There are 272 Factories and Workshops on the register, and visits of inspection numbering 115 were paid to them.

The 272 Factories and Workshops are situated in the sub-districts as follows :—Grassington, 26 ; Kettlewell, 3 ; Gargrave, 22 ; Barnoldswick, 11 ; Kildwick, 109 ; Keighley, 48 ; Skipton, 22 ; Addingham, 31.

NUISANCES REPORT, 1940.

Township.	Informal Notices.	Complied with.	Statutory Notices.	Complied with.
Grassington	15	15	2	1
Kettlewell	5	5	—	—
Gargrave	15	14	—	—
Barnoldswick	12	10	—	—
Kildwick	39	37	1	1
Steeton and Sutton ...	11	10	—	—
Skipton	30	30	—	—
Addingham	12	10	—	—
Totals ...	139	131	3	2

D.—HOUSING.

STATISTICS.

1.—INSPECTION OF DWELLINGHOUSES DURING THE YEAR :

(1) (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts	23
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	171
(2) (a) Number of dwellinghouses (including under sub-head (1) above which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	4
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	4
(3) Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	—
(4) Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	23

2.—REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES :

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	26
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3.—ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS :

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1938 :

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	—
(2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :	
(a) By Owner	11
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	—

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	—
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- (2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :
- (a) By Owners —
- (b) By Local Authority in default of Owners —
- (c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :
- (1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made —
- (2) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders —
- (d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :
- (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made —
- (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit —
- 4.—HOUSING ACT, 1936.—OVERCROWDING :
- (a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at end of year —
- (2) Number of families dwelling therein —
- (3) Number of persons 1
- (b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year —
- (c) (1) Number of cases relieved during the year —
- (2) Number of persons concerned —
- (d) Number of cases again overcrowded after abatement —

OVERCROWDING TABLE.

THE HOUSING ACT, 1936. (Sections 57—70).

	Grass- ington	Gargrave	Kildwick	Skipton	Adding- ham	Steeton and Sutton	TOTAL	
							Houses	Persons
Cases of Overcrowding to end of 1939	—	3	—	1	1	—	5	39
Further cases reported during 1940	—	2	—	—	—	1	2	—
Number of cases abated during 1940	7	1	1	—	1	—	3	23
Cases still to deal with at end of 1940	—	2	—	1	1	1	4	—

HOUSES BUILT DURING 1940.

Parish	Working Class	Others	W.C.'s	Pails	Bins	Wastes	Sewer	Cess- pools
Bradley ...	2	...	2	...	2	6	2	...
Crosshills ...	2	...	2	...	2	6	2	...
Eastby ...	...	1	2	...	1	4	1	...
Gargrave ...	4	...	4	...	4	12	4	...
Glusburn ...	2	...	2	...	2	6	2	...
Grassington ...	1	...	1	...	1	3	1	...
Linton ...	1	...	1	...	1	3	1	...
Eslack ...	2	...	2	...	2	6	...	1
Salterforth ...	1	...	1	...	1	3	...	1
Steeton ...	2	...	2	...	2	6	2	...
Sutton ...	2	...	2	...	2	6	2	...
Totals ...	19	1	21	...	20	60	17	2

E.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1926.

Summary of Milk and Butter Farms inspected, with particulars of defects found in the cowsheds for which notices were served :—

Number of Farms (Registered)	...	...	...	...	827
Other Dairy Premises	...	...	...	...	12
Number of Cowsheds at these farms	...	...	...	...	1,385
Number of Milk Cows (approx.)	...	...	...	...	10,830
Number of Farms found satisfactory on first inspection	...	...	...	...	139
Number of Farms and Dairy Premises Inspected during 1940	...	...	...	...	509
Number of New Dairy Premises Registered during 1940	...	...	...	...	—

DAIRY PREMISES, &C., ON REGISTER, 31ST DECEMBER, 1940.

Producer : Wholesale	...	...	...	374
„ Retail	...	...	...	93
Butter Makers	...	...	...	348
Milk Dealers...	...	...	...	12
				827

MILK SAMPLING, &C., YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1940.

Number of Complaints of Dirty Milk from Bradford	...	...	25
do. do. Keighley	...	...	9
do. do. Halifax	...	...	1
Number of Accredited Milk Samples Taken	...	...	228
Satisfactory	...	...	198
Unsatisfactory	...	...	30
Number of Tuberculin Tested Samples Taken	...	...	5
Satisfactory	...	...	4
Unsatisfactory	...	...	1
Number of Pasteurised Milk Samples Taken	...	...	4
Satisfactory (Methylene test)	...	...	3
Unsatisfactory (Phosphatase test)	...	...	4
Number of Ordinary Milk Samples Taken	...	...	3
Satisfactory	...	...	3
Unsatisfactory	...	...	—
Number of Sediment Tests Taken	...	...	36
Satisfactory	...	...	30
Unsatisfactory	...	...	6

LICENCES GRANTED.

Number of T.T. Licences granted to December 31st, 1940	...	7
Number of Accredited Licences granted to December 31st, 1940	...	115

Considerable improvements and extensions were carried out at farms all over the district. For instance, at six the height of the walls was improved ; at 19 the light and ventilation were increased ; at 12 rough walls and groups were remedied ; at nine the drainage was put right, and other defects at 12 ; while at eight the better provision of milk sterilising rooms was made.

New Cowsheds were erected during 1940 at seven farms, with provision for 144 cows. New Milk Rooms were also provided at three farm premises.

(b) MEAT AND SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

In connection with above, Mr. Ayrton reports as follows :

“On the second week of January centralised slaughtering came into force and all animals are now slaughtered at Skipton Public Abattoirs. In April it was agreed that our Mr. Overend should assist Mr. Holmes, of Skipton Urban, with inspection of carcasses at the Abattoirs.

Number of Inspections of Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	205
Number of Carcases Inspected : Bovines	...	...	...	541
Sheep and Lambs	...	...	...	882
Pigs	...	.....	...	351
Calves	...	...	...	10
				1784

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Whole Carcases.			Part Carcases.			Weight Condemned
	Bovines	Pigs		Bovines	Pigs	Sheep	
Township—Farnhill ...	2	—	...	3	—	—	... 1,320 lbs.
Public Abattoirs	3	1	...	60	26	23	... 3,405 lbs.
	—	—		—	—	—	
	5	1		63	26	23	4,725 lbs.

(c) ADULTERATION—FOOD AND DRUGS.

Sampling of Milk and action under the Food and Drugs Act are undertaken by the West Riding County Authority, who reports on the administration of the Act.

F.—PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

(a) NON-NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.

Measles, Whooping Cough and Chicken Pox seriously invaded schools during 1940. Measles (temporarily notifiable), 241 cases ; Chicken Pox, 55 ; Whooping Cough, 41.

(b) NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.

The wave of Scarlet Fever, which produced 91, 50, 32, 11, 20 and 31 cases in the previous six years, rose to 25 in 1940. Similarly, the incidence of Diphtheria varied from 12, 13, 4, 5, 47 and 14 in the previous six years and remained at 14 in 1940.

The following table shows the number of notifications—official or otherwise :—

DISEASE.	Grass- ington.	Kettle- well.	Gar- grave.	Barnolds- wick.	Kild- wick.	Skip- ton.	Adding- ham.	Steeton and Sutton	Totals.
Scarlet Fever	—	1	4	—	1	3	6	10	25
Diphtheria	8	—	—	—	1	1	—	4	14
Erysipelas	—	—	4	1	1	—	—	1	7
Pneumonia	—	1	1	—	4	—	—	3	9
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro Spin. Men.	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Para Typhoid	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3
TOTALS.....	10	2	9	1	9	4	6	18	59

Cases removed to Hospital : 38. Scarlet Fever 21, Diphtheria 11, others 6.

Of the above Diphtheria cases notified and removed to hospital 5 were non-civilians ; while similarly 9 Measles cases and 2 Chicken Pox were evacuees.

Mortality : 1 Cerebro Spinal Fever ; death-rate, .04 ; Craven Combined, .05.

(c) TUBERCULOSIS.

In accordance with the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912, a register of cases is kept, the patients' homes are visited, and advice given as to the precautions to be adopted in regard to ventilation, sleeping accommodation, indiscriminate spitting, cleanliness, and, above all, to the risk of infection from dried sputum. Disinfection of infected rooms is carried out on removal or death, and on the return of patients from sanatorium or hospital, the house is again visited to see that so far as possible treatment is continued at home.

No action was found necessary under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, relating to tuberculous employees in the milk trade, nor under the P.H. Act, 1925, Sec. 62, which empowers certain cases of Tuberculosis to be compulsorily removed to Hospital.

CASES NOTIFIED :

Pulmonary : 5 males (ages 18, 46, 55, 58, 62).

6 females (ages 18, 18, 19, 30, 37).

Non-Pulmonary : 1 male (age 7), 1 female (66).

Deaths—Pulmonary : 5 males (ages 20, 33, 35, 45, 58).

5 females (ages 18, 29, 29, 37, 56).

Non-Pulmonary : 1 male.

1 female.

Death-rate : Pulmonary, .43 ; Non-Pulmonary, .08 ; total, .51. Compared with .5, .4 and .6 in the previous three years and with .70 for Craven Combined District.

Number on Register at end of the year : Pulmonary : Males, 37 ; Females, 24.

Non-Pulmonary : Males, 10 ; Females, 4.

MICROSCOPIC AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF SPECIMENS.

Advantage was taken of the facilities for special examination of specimens provided by the W.R. County Laboratory, Wakefield—7 specimens of sputum, 53 diphtheria swabs. In addition, 4 milks were examined for tubercle bacilli and 5 for bacterial content, 5 waters for bacteriological examination, and 6 miscellaneous—a total of 80.

DEATHS FROM CANCER (MALIGNANT DISEASE).

The sites involved were :

						M.	F.
Mouth, gullet, uterus	...	...	...	...		2	1
Stomach and duodenum		...	...	...		3	6
Breast	...	...	...	...	...	—	6
Other sites	...	...	...	...	...	12	16
						—	—
						17	29
						==	==
							Total 46

Cancer death rate 1.97;

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS (P.H. Act, 1936, Section 176).

Apart from provision by the County Council of hospital treatment for Ophthalmia Neonatorum, welfare centres, school clinics and the systematic examination of school-children, no action has been taken by the Council.

1940 RAINFALL RECORD AND AVERAGE.

Reports have been sent monthly to the West Riding of Yorkshire Smoke Abatement Committee for statistical purposes of the rainfall in the Parishes of Winterburn, Banknewton and Bolton Abbey.

Total Rainfall for the year :

Winterburn ...	...	...	...	35·74 inches
Banknewton...	...	...	...	31·07 „
Bolton Abbey	...	...	...	28·74 „

T. F. AYRTON.

I would here beg to express my indebtedness to Mr. Ayrton, Sanitary Inspector, for his valuable assistance in carrying on the Sanitary Administration of the District, and to Mr. Rodwell, Surveyor, and Mr. Ayrton for supplying me with many details of work done in connection with their Departments.

WM. SCATTERTY, M.A., M.D., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health.

Keighley,
July, 1940.

COMPARATIVE TABLE.

BIRTH-RATE, DEATH-RATE ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY, ETC., IN 1940.

	England and Wales.	126 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London.	148 Smaller Towns (Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census)	Craven Combined District.
	Rates per 1,000 Population.			
BIRTHS :				
Live	14·6	16·0	15·7	12·4
Still	0·55	0·64	0·55	0·55
DEATHS :				
All Causes	14·3	15·8	12·8	14·3
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Smallpox	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Measles	0·02	0·02	0·02	0·01
Scarlet Fever	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Whooping Cough	0·02	0·02	0·02	0·01
Diphtheria	0·06	0·01	0·05	0·00
Influenza	0·32	0·29	0·30	0·08
NOTIFICATIONS :				
Smallpox	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Scarlet Fever	1·63	1·53	1·57	1·48
Diphtheria	1·16	1·29	1·21	0·28
Enteric Fever	0·07	0·06	0·10	0·08
Erysipelas	0·33	0·36	0·30	0·30
Pneumonia	1·20	1·37	1·00	0·28
	Rates per 1,000 Live Births.			
Deaths under 1 year of age ...	55	61	54	51
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age.	4·6	5·9	4·4	0·01
	Rates per 1,000 Total Births (i.e. Live and Still).			
MATERNAL MORTALITY :				
Puerperal Sepsis	0·52	} Not available		1·3
Others	1·64			2·6
Total	2·16			3·9
NOTIFICATIONS :				
Puerperal Fever ... }	11·9	13·9	9·7	3·9
Puerperal Pyrexia ... }				

Skipton
Rural District Council.

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KEIGHTLEY, August, 1941.